

Children's Cabinet Meeting

JULY 26, 2018

Agenda

- ▶ **Welcome**
- ▶ **Adoption of minutes**
- ▶ **Discussion: Child Care Development Fund**
- ▶ **Discussion: Hunger Elimination Task Force Recommendations**

#RIKidsCabinet | #RIReads | #RelishRhody

Overview of 2019-2021 CCDF State Plan



July 26, 2018

CCDF State Plan Overview



CCDF State Plan Sections

Section 1: Statewide Leadership and Coordination

Section 2: Promote Family Engagement through Outreach and Consumer Education

Section 3: Provide Stable Child Care Financial Assistance to Families

Section 4: Ensure Equal Access to High Quality Child Care for Low Income Children

Section 5: Establish Standards & Monitoring Process to Ensure the Health & Safety of Child Care Settings

Section 6: Recruit and Retain a Qualified and Effective Child Care Workforce

Section 7: Support Continuous Quality Improvement

Section 8: Ensure Grantee Accountability

Section 1: Statewide Leadership and Coordination



Important Changes

- State Plan period extended from 2 to 3 years
- Development of Statewide Disaster Plan
 - Including requirements for provider training and practice drills
- Collect data on supply and demand for child care, including
 - Infants & toddlers
 - Homeless children
 - Non-traditional hours

Section 2: Promote Family Engagement through Outreach and Consumer Education



Important Changes

- Consumer Education Website (*currently EXCEED.ri.gov*)
 - Must be consumer friendly
 - Available in multiple languages
 - accessible by those with disabilities
 - Provider search, including QRIS rating, by zip code
 - Provider -specific results of Monitoring and Inspection
 - Aggregate number of injuries, deaths, and substantiated child abuse by setting
 - Statewide/Coordinated policy on social-emotional health (PBIS) and expulsion
 - Research and best practices concerning children's development
 - Resources for developmental screenings

Section 3: Provide Stable Child Care Financial Assistance to Families



Important Changes

- Graduated Phase Out of Assistance for parents whose income has increased at redetermination
- Family assets do not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000)
- 12 month Continuous Eligibility period
- 3 months of Job Search following permanent job loss

Section 3: Provide Stable Child Care

Financial Assistance to Families (*cont*)



Important Changes

- Homeless Children & Families
 - Prioritization
 - Coordinated Outreach
 - Grace period
 - Provider Training & Technical Assistance
- Strategies to build the Supply and Quality of child care for children:
 - In Underserved areas
 - Under age 3 (Infants & Toddlers)
 - With Disabilities
 - In non-traditional hour care

Section 4: Ensure Equal Access to High Quality Child Care for Low Income Children



Important Changes

- Market Rate Survey (option for Alternative Methodology)
 - 2018 Survey
 - Statistically valid and reliable
 - 50% response rate
 - Difference by geographical area
- Rate Setting must consider the cost of quality
- Generally Accepted Payment Practices
- Strategies to build the Supply and Quality of child care
- Prioritize Investments for children in areas with significant concentrations of poverty

Section 5: Establish Standards & Monitoring Process to Ensure the Health & Safety of Child Care Settings



Important Changes

- Pre-service and ongoing training on required health & safety topics:
 - Preservice = Before or during first 3 months of employment
- Pre-service inspection and/or annual monitoring
- Comprehensive Background Checks
 - Expanded checks
 - Every 5 years
 - Fees cannot exceed cost of administration
- License-Exempt Providers

Section 6: Recruit and Retain a Qualified and Effective Child Care Workforce



Important Changes:

•Professional Development System

- Progression of PD to increase teachers' effectiveness in supporting children's development and learning
- Incorporates knowledge of RIELDS (birth to 5)
- Appropriate (to the extent practicable) for different age groups, ELLs, children with disabilities, and Tribes
- Addresses WKC's, career pathways, advisory structure, articulation, and workforce data
- Reflects current research and best practices
- Improves the quality, diversity, stability, and retention of the child care workforce

•Specific Training & Technical Assistance on:

- Identifying and Serving children experiencing homelessness
- Strengthening provider business practices

Section 7: Support Continuous Quality Improvement



Important Changes

- Allowable Uses for Quality Setaside:
- Training and PD
- Development/Implementation of Early Learning Guidelines
- Developing, implementing, or enhancing a tiered QRIS
- Improving the supply and quality of programs/services for Infants/Toddlers
- Establishing /expanding a Statewide system of Resource & Referral
- Supporting compliance with State requirements for licensing, inspection, monitoring, training, and health and safety
- Evaluating the quality of child care programs in the State
- Supporting providers in the voluntary pursuit of accreditation
- Supporting the development or adoption of high-quality program standards related to health, mental health, nutrition, physical activity, and physical development
- Other activities with measurable outcomes

Section 8: Ensure Grantee Accountability



Important Changes

- Update program integrity policies and procedures to reflect new requirements
 - Ex -Aligning improper payment policy with new requirements for 12 month eligibility
- Identify Program Violations
 - Review of provider billing/attendance records
 - System reports to flag potential errors
 - Required to impose sanctions on clients/providers in response to fraud

Timeline

- CCDF State Plan can be accessed at this link,
<http://www.dhs.ri.gov/Regulations/CCAPStatePlan2019-2021-Proposed.pdf>
- Include all opportunities for input
 - Pre-Print to all providers and community partners
 - Pre-Print on DHS and Secretary of State's website
 - Public Hearing, 6/13 @ 10:00am at Louis Pasteur Building
 - PLCC, 6/12 @ 2:30pm at RI State House, Room 205
 - RI Children's Cabinet, 7/26, Department of Administration
 - Early Learning Council, 6/26 @ 9:00am at Save the Bay

Questions/Feedback

Email Caitlin Molina, Assistant Director of Child Care at:
Caitlin.Molina@dhs.ri.gov



Rhode Island Hunger Elimination Task Force DRAFT Recommendations



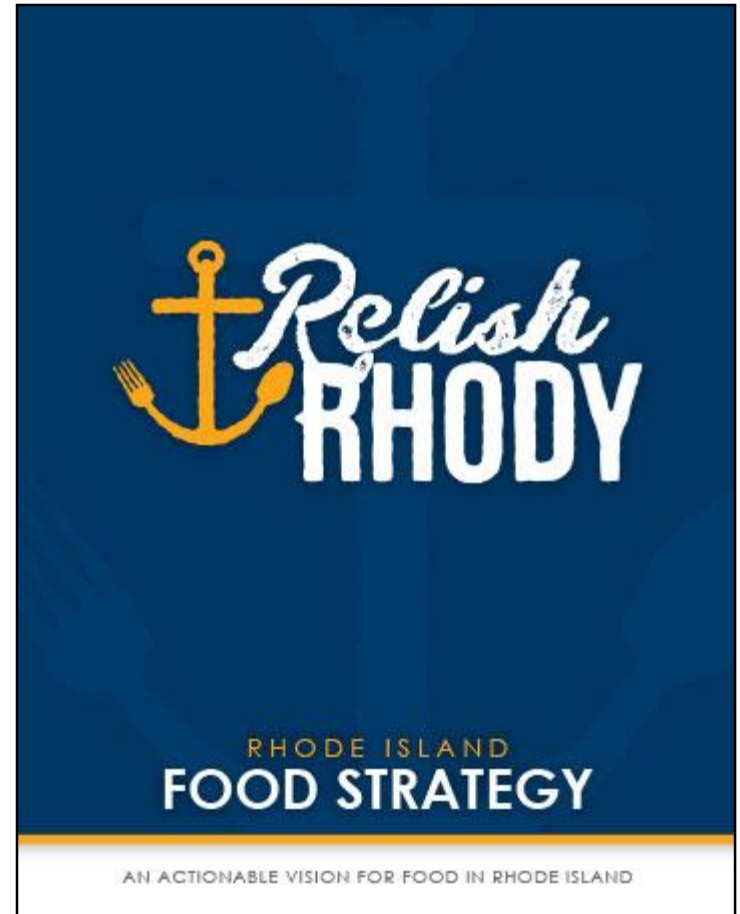
- Ensuring equitable food access and food security for all Rhode Islanders.

Hunger Elimination Task Force Background

Governor Raimondo's *Relish Rhody* Food Strategy commits to reducing food insecurity levels to below 10% in 2020, from 12.8% in 2017*.

Recommends convening cabinet directors and community leaders to lead this effort & offer recommendations & action steps

Launched in October 2017 with initial goal to have near & long-term recommendations to Governor & IFNPAC by Summer 2018



*ERS/USDA Household Food Security in the US 2017 for 2014 – 2016



INTEGRATED FOCUS AREAS:

Preserve &
Grow Agriculture,
Fisheries Industries
in Rhode Island

Enhance the
Climate for Food
& Beverage
Businesses

Sustain & Create
Markets for Rhode
Island Food,
Beverage Products

Ensure Food
Security for all
Rhode Islanders

Minimize
Food Waste &
Divert It from the
Waste Stream

relishrhody.com

Hunger Elimination Task Force Members Include:

- Office of Governor Raimondo
- Inter-Agency Food & Nutrition Policy Advisory Council
- RI Dept of Health
- RI Division of Planning
- RI Department of Environmental Management
- RI Dept of Human Services
- RI Department of Education
- Executive Office of Health & Human Services
- Meals on Wheels of Rhode Island
- Rhode Island Food Dealers Association
- SNAP-Ed
- Rhode Island Hospitality Association
- Johnnycake Center
- Rhode Island Academy of Nutrition & Dietetics
- WestBay Community Action; West Warwick HEZ
- Rhode Island Healthy Schools Coalition
- United Way 2-1-1
- Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Rhode Island General Assembly
- Woonsocket HEZ
- Southside Community Land Trust
- Office of the Postsecondary Commissioner
- Rhode Island Public Health Institute
- RI Food Policy Council
- State Innovation Model
- Rhode Island Community Food Bank
- Providence Healthy Communities Office; HEZ
- URI Feinstein Center for a Hunger-Free America
- Economic Progress Institute
- Local Initiative Support Corporation

Syllabus for Task Force & Presentation Agenda

Data & Metrics

- Definitions
- Gap Identification

Social Determinants Framework: Development of Policy Recommendations

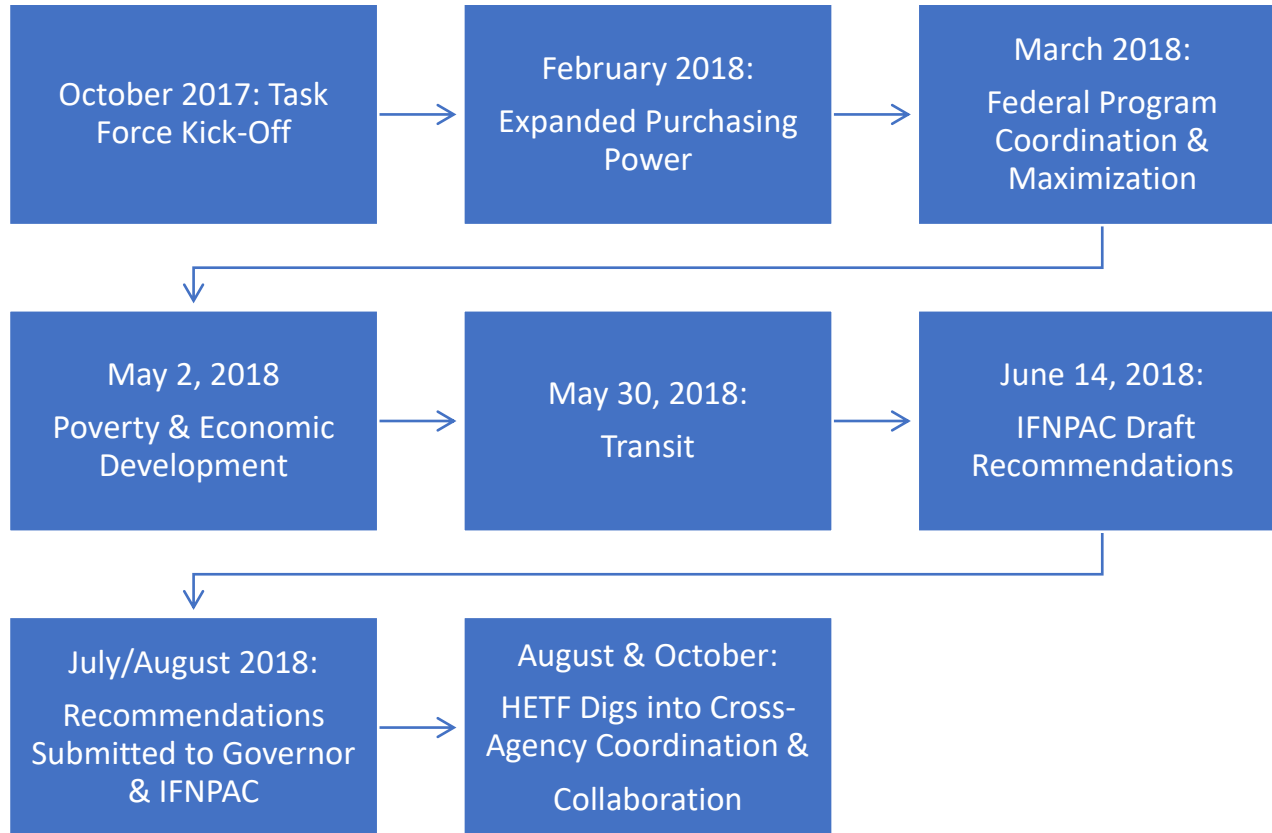
- Intersections with Economic Development
- Cost of Food & Expanded Purchasing Power
- Federal Programs: Maximizing Participating & Improved Coordination
- Transit/Transportation
- Safety Net

Communication & Engagement (Summer/Autumn 2018) – Next Steps

- Inter-Organizational Network Communication & Coordination
- Public Policy & Policymakers
- Health Equity Zones & Community Engagement
- Inclusion of new stakeholders (e.g. finance & funding)



Framework & Process



Shared Definitions & Goals

Food Security: “Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security at a minimum includes the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and an assured ability to acquire those foods without relying on the emergency food system.”*

*Adapted from the USDA definition & clarified to demonstrate that there is no stigma around use of emergency food system.

Some Effects of Food Insecurity

- ❑ Difficulty Focusing in School
- ❑ Toxic Stress in Children & Adults
- ❑ Increased susceptibility to learning impairments & behavioral difficulties in school
- ❑ Potential effects to in-utero development
- ❑ Increased likelihood of physical altercations for kids
- ❑ Increased risk of chronic disease & difficulty managing chronic diseases (e.g. diabetes, hypertension)
- ❑ Potential for higher healthcare utilization
- ❑ Making Trade-Offs between necessary expenses: food, medicine, healthcare, energy, etc.

Measuring Food Insecurity Rates in US v. RI

US Households

%

Total

Food Insecure

12.3%

15.6 mil households

~40 million individuals

Rhode Island

Food Insecure

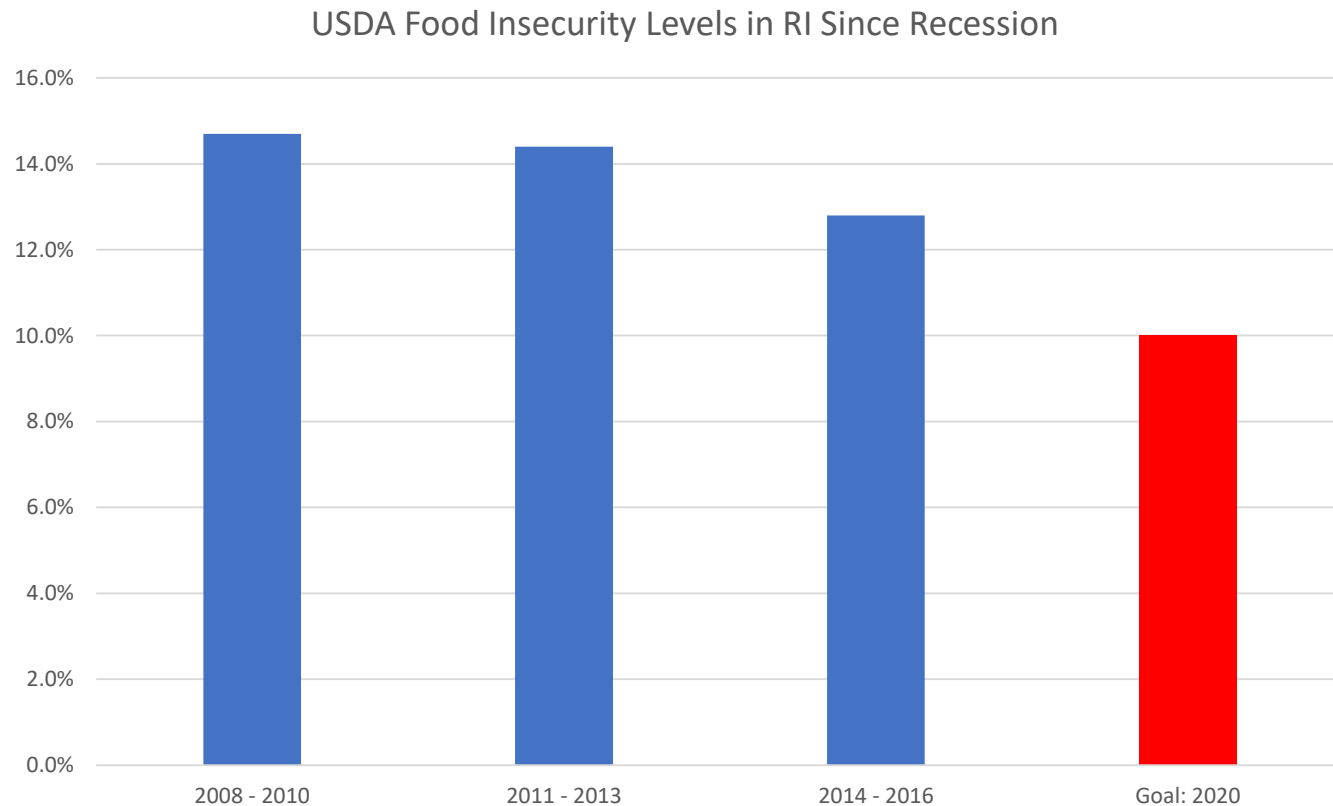
12.8 %

~56,236 households

~135,600 individuals

(ERS/USDA Household Food Security in the US 2017 for time period
2014 - 2016)

Measuring Food Insecurity Rates in US v. RI



Goal: Reduce Food Insecurity Levels to below 10% by 2020 in Rhode Island

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A reduction from 12.8% to below 10% across the state means reducing food insecurity by:

12,302 households

30,000 individuals

But How Do We Get There?

Recommendation Development

Data & Metrics

- Definitions
- Gap Identification

Social Determinants Framework: Development of Policy Recommendations

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- Cost of Food & Expanded Purchasing Power
- Federal Programs: Maximizing Participating & Improved Coordination
- Transportation & Transit
- Safety Net

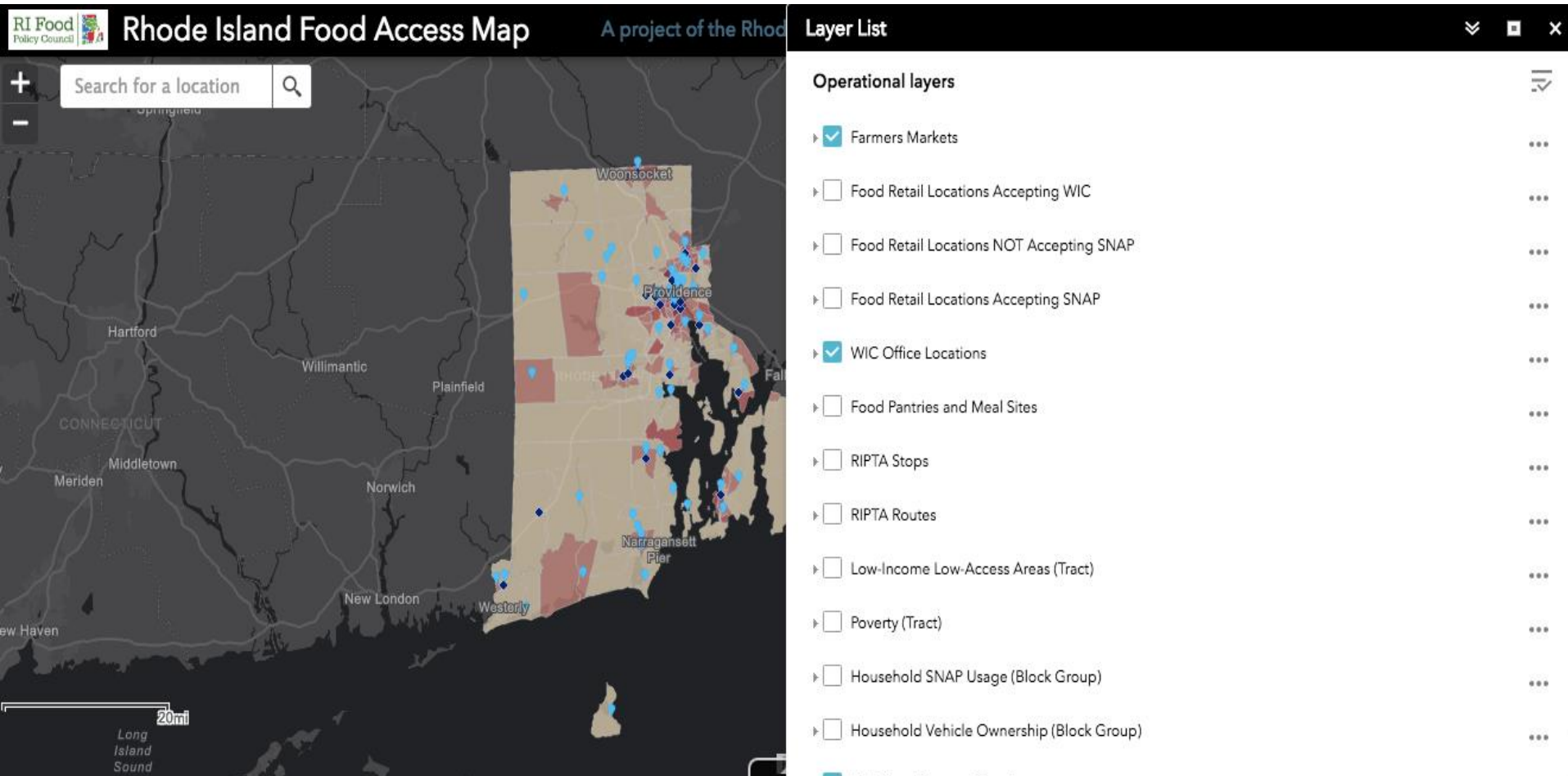
Communication & Engagement (Summer/Autumn 2018)

- Inter-Organizational Network Communication & Coordination
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- Health Equity Zones & Community Engagement
- Inclusion of new stakeholders (e.g. finance & funding)

Grounding in Data:

- Importance of targeting solutions & understanding the populations affected
- Who has access & where to existing programs
- RIDOH's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System & Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data show increases in certain populations:
 - High school students
 - Black (non-Hispanic)
 - Hispanic (Latino)
- Limits to data:
 - RI-specific data v. national data
 - Community-specific data
 - Populations left out of survey methods
- Need for better coordination across agencies on data sharing/targeting

Food Insecurity Mapping



Recommendation Development

Data & Metrics

- Definitions
- Gap Identification

Social Determinants Framework: Development of Policy Recommendations

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Communication & Engagement (Summer/Autumn 2018)

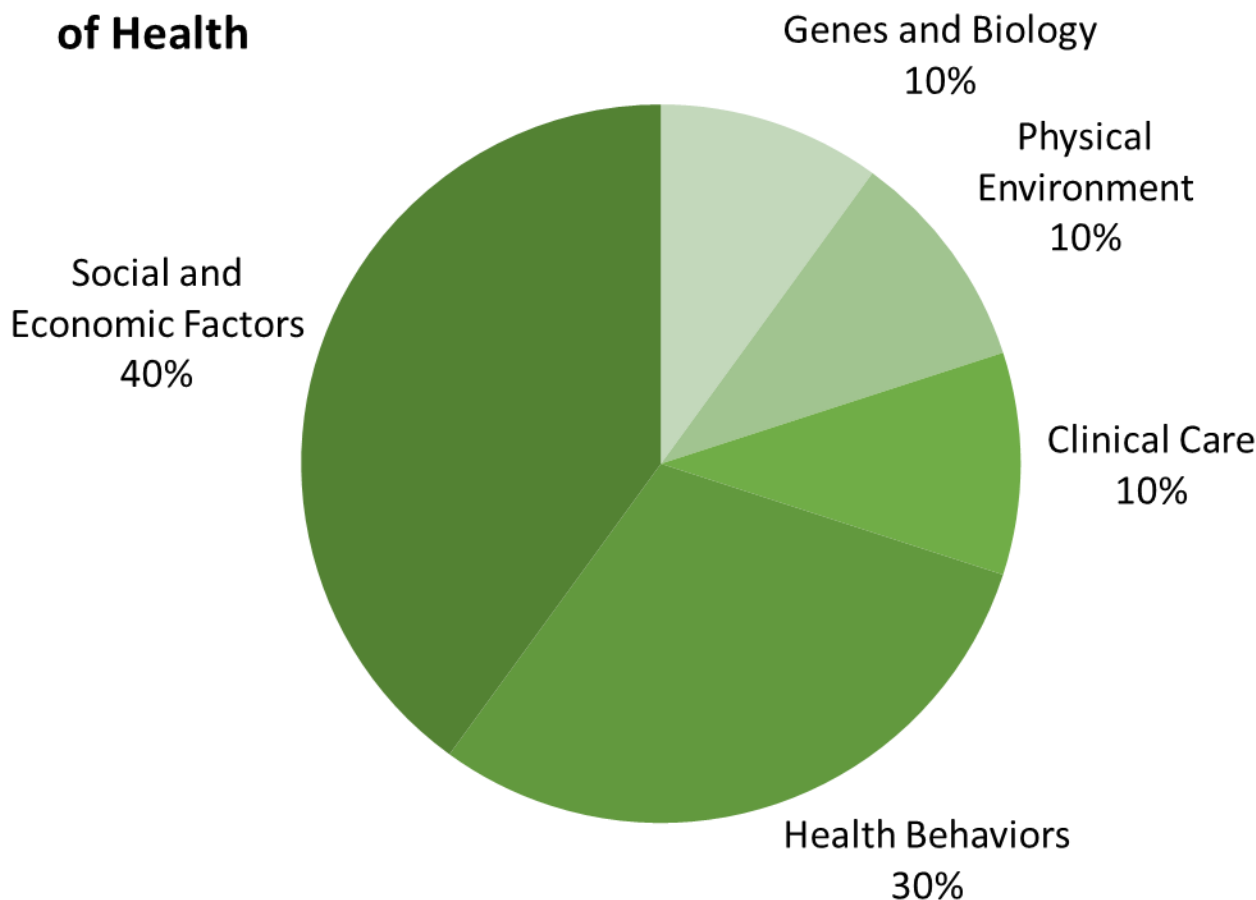
- Inter-Organizational Network Communication & Coordination
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The Rationale for Addressing Determinants of Health



The case for investing at the community level to improve health

Determinants of Health



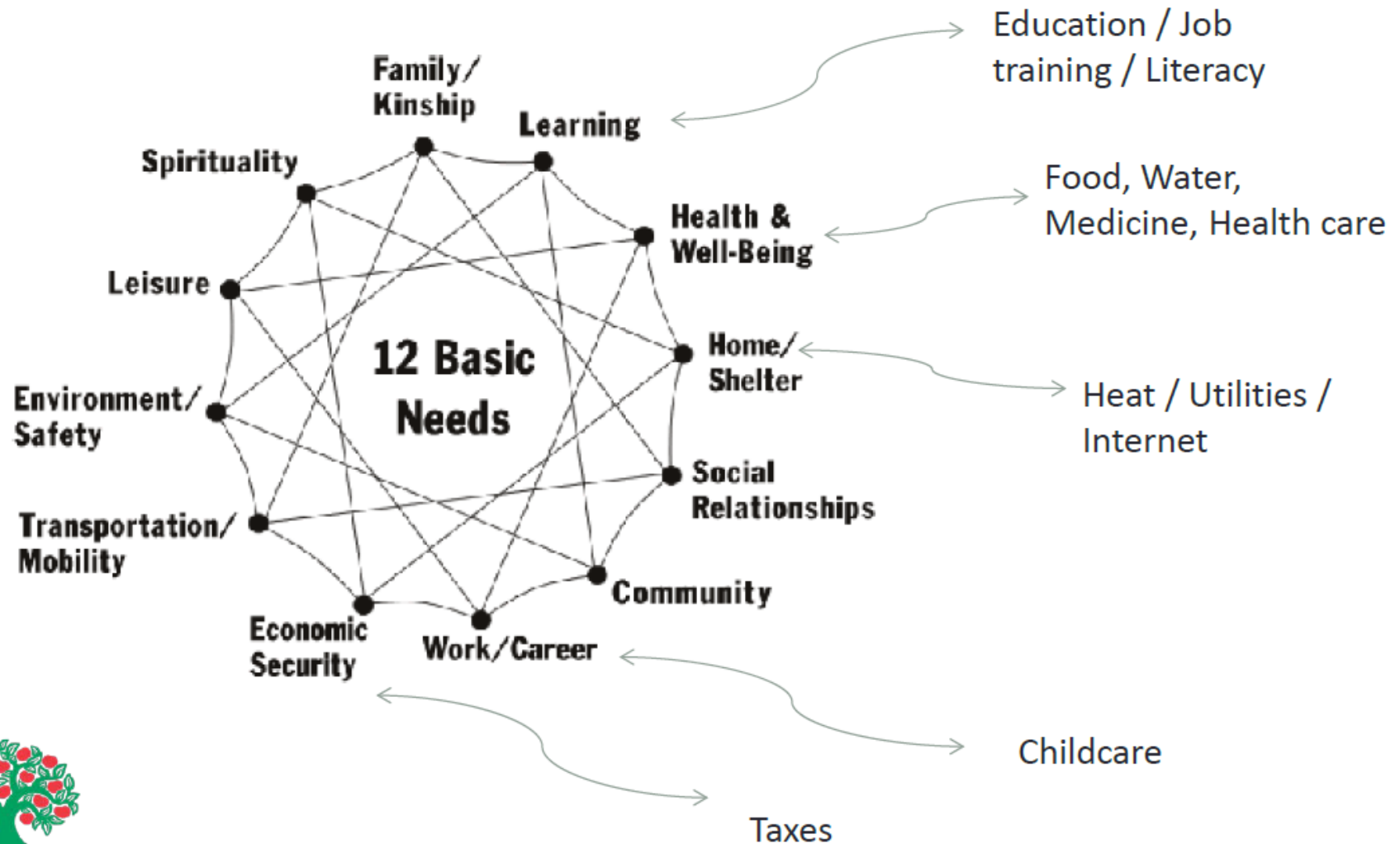
Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) Approach:

Create shifts in investments from the 10% clinical care to the 80% that determines health outcomes³²

Determinants of Health Model based on frameworks developed by:

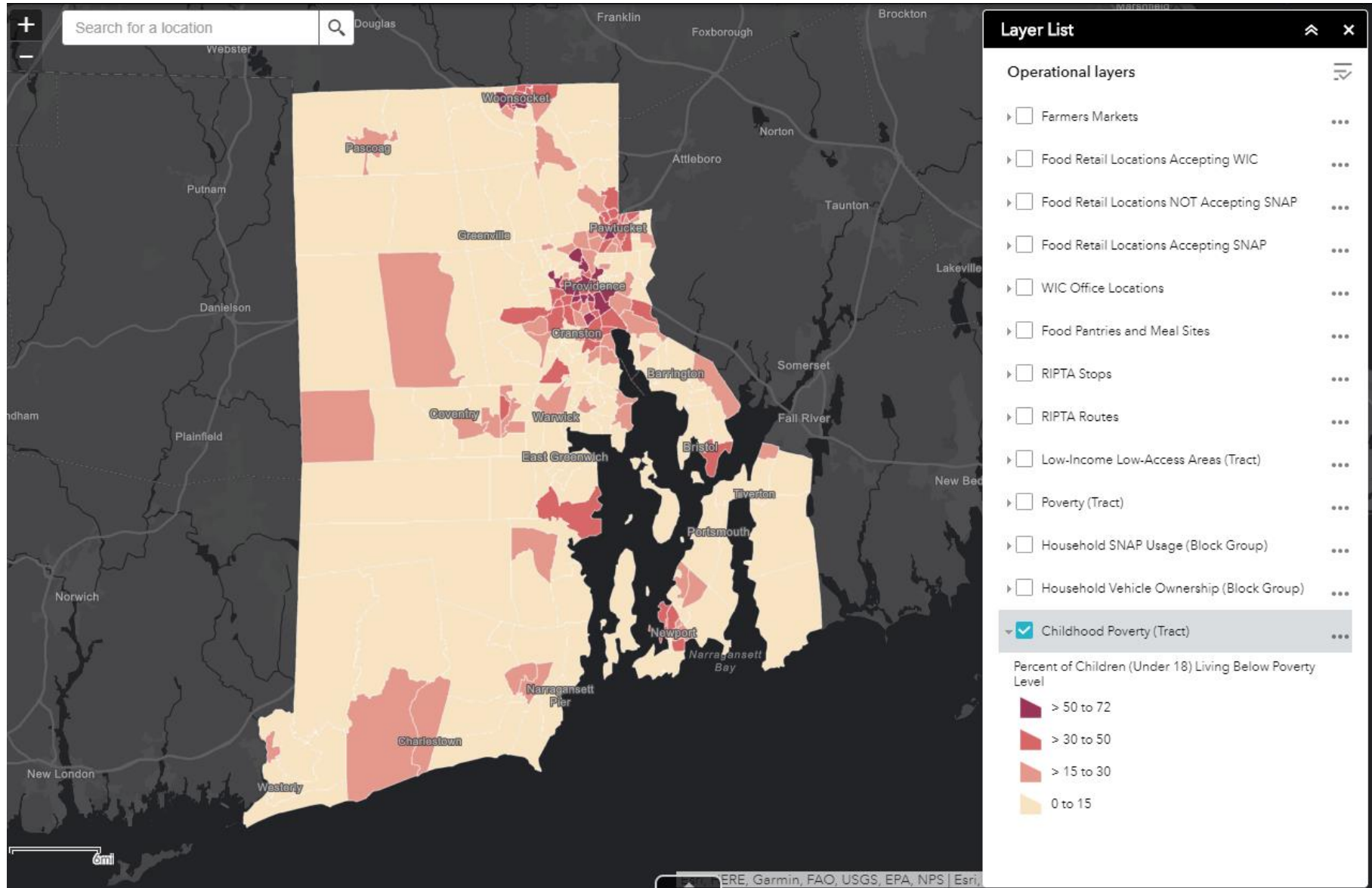
Tarlov AR. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1999; 896: 281-93; and Kindig D, Asada Y, Booske B. *JAMA* 2008; 299(17): 2081-2083.

Food Insecurity Doesn't Exist in Isolation



Place Matters

(ex. Childhood poverty)



Recommendations





Strategy Goal:

Refine Data & Data-Sharing to have a more complete picture of RI'ers in need & improve targeting of programs



Long-Term Objectives

Cross-agency collaboration for dissemination and collection of data for programs affecting low-income RI'ers (including energy, housing, etc.)

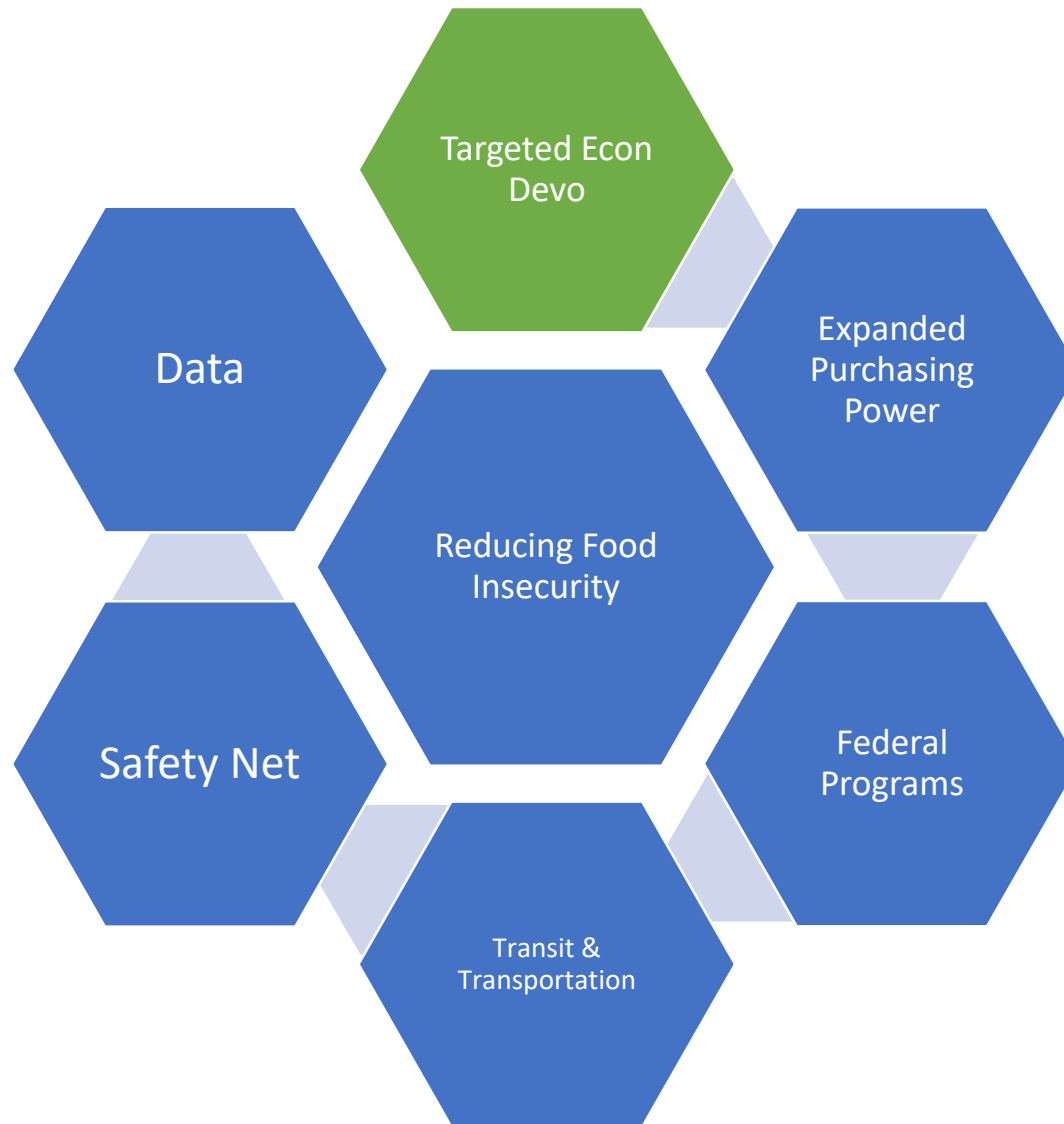
Development of Statewide Communications Strategy & Working Group

Address gaps in current data for individuals who are ineligible for some programs



Tactics

Develop Statewide Communications SubCommittee/Working Group of the Hunger Elimination Task Force tasked with developing & implementing a plan for increased data collection & sharing & inter-agency collaboration



Strategy Goal:

Increase Food Security as Lens in Economic Development



Long-Term Objective

Target job creation in areas of high unemployment or in areas easily accessible by transit



Short Term Objective

Target programs & services to specific communities in need & improve coordination across social service and economic development agencies



Tactics

Connect ABAWDs affected by SNAP Waiver to economic and workforce development programs & tailor additional programs

Use Opportunity Zones and Other Targeted Investment Areas to draw investment to under-served communities

Continue to ensure that jobs created by economic development programs provide workers with liveable wages



Strategy Goal:

Expanded Purchasing Power for Low-income RI'ers



Long-Term Objectives

Urban Agriculture & Community Gardens are a tool utilized to empower communities to feed themselves

Development of statewide SNAP incentive program to increase \$ available for fruits & vegetables by X% by 2020.



Shorter-Term Objectives

Inclusion of funding for urban agriculture in next (post-2018) funding opportunity for agricultural preservation

Continued support for & expansion of F&V incentive programs in existing channels (farmers markets & mobile markets)

Identification of additional federal & private funding streams to support SNAP Incentive programs in retail settings



Tactics

Creation of a baseline scan of all state & municipal-owned properties for potential garden/farm sites

Workplan with RIDOH, RIPHI, RIFPC, Farm Fresh, RI Food Dealers & others for roadmap, feasibility studies, funding, etc developed within 1 year for SNAP incentive Program in retail settings



Federal Programs: Maximizing Participating & Improved Coordination

- ☐ Federal programs & funding exists to support anti-poverty & anti-hunger efforts. Not taking full advantage leaves money on the table that could benefit Rlers in need.

Existing Programs Include:

- ☐ SNAP
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ School Breakfast
- ☐ School Lunch
- ☐ School Snacks/Dinner
- ☐ Summer Meals
- ☐ CACFP
- ☐ Commodity Programs
- ☐ Elderly Feeding Programs
- ☐ Meals on Wheels

Strategy Goal:

Maximize Participation in Federal Programs aimed at alleviating food insecurity & poverty with particular focus on maximizing reach to low-income communities



Long-Term Objectives

Consistent increases in Bfast, lunch, after-school, and summer meal program participation through 2020

Stronger Coordination Across Programs managed by the State (WIC, SNAP, Elderly Feeding, Summer & School Meals)



Shorter-Term Objectives

More than 500,000 Summer Meals served in 2018; 5% increases in next 2 years

SY 2018 – 2019 Increase in breakfast participation by 5%

Maintain or improve levels of participation in federal entitlement programs (e.g. SNAP, WIC)

Successful completion of RI bridges program for SNAP



Tactics

Require alternative breakfast delivery models in all k-12 schools

Require CEP in all eligible schools by 2020 & fix funding formula that is currently challenging.

Coordinated RI Advocacy at Federal Level to maintain federal funding for key programs such as SNAP, WIC, and Meals on Wheels

Increase WIC retention & participation through best practice sharing across



Strategy Goal:

Transit Planning in Coordination with Food Insecurity Relief efforts



Long-Term Objectives

Ensure that transit connects low-income neighborhoods with centers of employment

Increase RIPTA ridership in all income levels

Identify additional sources of funding for low-income RIPTA services



Shorter-Term Objectives

Ensure that Food Insecurity Concerns are incorporated into the Transit Master Planning Process

Ensure that RIPTA connects RI'ers in need to necessary food-related services (meal sites, summer meals, WIC offices).



Tactics

HEZ & HETF participation in the Transit Coordinating Council to reflect needs of food insecure RI'ers.

Hold targeted community input meetings re: RI Transit Master Plan located within each Health Equity Zone

Include the business community (EOC, Chambers of Commerce) in Transit Master Planning Process



Strategy Goal:

Fully Support the Needs of our Emergency Food System Safety Net



Long-Term Objectives

Increase the resources available to the RI Community Food Bank

Increase emergency food resources on college campuses across RI



Shorter-Term Objectives

Increase funds available to RI Community Food Bank in line with funding levels in neighboring state.

Reduce the amount of healthful, edible food ending up the landfill

Ensure all eligible RI students are signed up for relevant programs (SNAP, WIC) & can use them on campus.



Tactics

Support efforts by Hope's Harvest – RI's newest statewide farmer gleaning program

Expand the outreach of RIDOH's Rhode to End Hunger Initiative, connecting potentially wasted food with RI'ers in need.

Require all higher education schools to provide easy access to a food pantry for students

She makes sure unwanted food gets to hungry Americans

By Kathleen Toner, CNN

Updated 4:37 PM ET, Thu July 19, 2018



Maria Rose Belding co-founded MEANS, a nonprofit that gets extra food to charities that feed the hungry.
03:09

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/07/19/health/cnnheroes-maria-rose-belding-means/index.html>

Round Robin:

What do you see as the top priority in order to alleviate hunger in RI from your perspective?

Turn to Your Neighbor

Are there any major strategies missing from the recommendations that you would suggest get added in?

Turn to Your Neighbor

What can you & your organization contribute to reducing food insecurity in our state?

To learn more

Contact Sue AnderBois
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401-222-4700 ext. 2022

Learn, engage, and discuss at

relishrhody.com